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REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-20 are now pending in the application. Claim 2 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 17 have been amended, and new claims 19-20 have been added, without introduction of new matter. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claim 17 has been amended so that it now depends from independent claim 8 instead of from independent claim 1.

The courtesy extended to Applicant's representative in a telephonic interview conducted on March 3, 2005 is noted with appreciation. In that interview, differences between the claimed invention and the prior art of record were discussed. It was agreed that it would help to overcome the present rejections if the claims were to be amended to even more particularly define the fact that the information stored by the mobile communications terminal to a storage location accessible over a mobile communications network is for later retrieval by a user of the mobile communications terminal. Accordingly, claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 13 have now been amended to define aspects of this feature.

Claims 1-4, 6, 15 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kraft (US-6,424,829) in view of Smith et al. (US-6,333,973). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 2 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, thereby rendering moot the rejection of this claim.

In the remarks presented in Applicant's previously filed Amendment, it was explained that Kraft merely discloses folders which store information within a communication terminal. Nothing in Kraft shows, teaches or suggests at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as defined by Applicant's claims.

It was further explained that Smith et al. merely discloses voicemail servers, e-mail servers and fax mail servers that store information for a user. Nothing in Smith et al. shows, teaches or suggests a method of storing information from a mobile communication terminal and that stores information from the mobile communication terminal as defined by Applicant's claims.

Thus, it is believed that the combination of Kraft and Smith et al. would merely suggest having a message folder to store messages within the terminal as taught by Kraft and

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in addition providing voicemail servers, e-mail servers and fax servers to store information being sent to the user as taught by Smith et al. Thus nothing in the combination of Kraft and Smith et al. show, teach or suggest a method of storing information for a mobile communication terminal including storing information in the terminal and in a storage location that is accessible over a network as defined by Applicant's claims.

As a result of the above-referenced telephonic interview, it is understood that the Office was construing the claims more broadly than Applicant had intended. Accordingly, independent claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 have each been amended to further define "storing ... for later retrieval by a user of the mobile communications terminal." Neither Kraft nor Smith et al. disclose or suggest any capability to store information to a location in a mobile communications network and then later retrieve that information by the same mobile communications terminal. Consequently, no combination of Kraft with Smith et al. can support a *prima facie* case of obviousness because such a combination would still fail to include all of the features defined by Applicant's claims. (It is well established that one of the necessary criteria for supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness is that the prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.)

For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Kraft and Smith et al. Claims 15 and 16 depend from claim 1, and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1, 3-4, 6, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 5 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kraft in view of Smith et al., and further in view of Jeon (US-6,205,331). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 7 has been amended so that it now defines "storing ... for later retrieval by a user of the mobile communications terminal." Claim 5 depends from independent claim 4, and therefore also defines this feature.

As explained above, neither Kraft nor Smith et al. disclose or suggest any capability to store information to a location in a mobile communications network and then later retrieve that information by the same mobile communications terminal. Consequently, no combination of Kraft with Smith et al. can support a *prima facie* case of obviousness because

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such a combination would still fail to include all of the features defined by Applicant's claims.

Jeon fails to make up for the deficiencies of Kraft and Smith et al. As explained in Applicant's previously-filed amendment, Jeon merely discloses accessing a second memory to determine if storage is available and if not, determining if storage space is available in a first memory. Nothing in Jeon discloses or suggests a mobile communications terminal storing information in a storage location accessible over a mobile communications network, wherein that information is available for later retrieval by a user of the mobile communications terminal. Thus, no combination of Kraft with Smith et al. and Jeon will include this feature. It was further explained in the previously filed Amendment that another deficiency of Jeon is its failure to disclose or suggest storing information in a first preferred location selected by a user and storing information in a second preferred storage location selected by a user as defined by each of claims 5 and 7.

For at least the foregoing reasons, each of claims 5 and 7 is believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Kraft, Smith et al., and Jeon. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 8, 10, 11, 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Smith et al. in view of Abe et al. (US-6,249,668). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 8 has been amended to define that "the at least one data item stored at the storage location accessible over the mobile communications network was earlier stored at the storage location accessible over the mobile communications network by means of the mobile communications terminal." Thus, like the claims discussed earlier, claim 8 is directed to a mobile communications terminal storing information at a location accessible over the mobile communications network, and later being able to retrieve that same information from the location accessible over the mobile communications network. Claims 10-11 depend from claim 8, and claims 17-18 depend from claim 1, and therefore similarly define this feature.

As explained above, Smith et al. fail to disclose any arrangement wherein information stored at a storage location accessible over the mobile communications network is accessible for both storage and retrieval by the same mobile communications terminal. Abe et al. fail to make up for this deficiency. Abe et al. merely disclose storing an information message

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within folders. Nothing in Abe et al. shows, teaches or suggests presenting a user with a list of available data items stored both at a location in a terminal and at a storage location accessible over a mobile communication network. Therefore, no combination of Smith et al. with Abe et al. will include this feature.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 8, 10-11, and 17-18 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Smith et al. with Abe et al.. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 9, 12, 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Smith et al. in view of Abe et al. and further in view of Wicks et al. (US-5,796,394). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 13 has been amended to now define that "the at least one data item stored by the user is stored at a storage location accessible over the mobile communications network." Accordingly, this claim now defines aspects relating to a user retrieving information that he/she previously stored at a storage location accessible over the mobile communications network. Claim 14 depends from claim 13 and therefore defines this feature as well. Also, claims 9 and 12 depend from independent claim 8, and therefore define similar features.

These claims are therefore patentably distinguishable over any combination of Smith et al. with Abe et al. for reasons similar to those presented above. The Wicks et al. patent fails to make up for the deficiencies of these other documents at least because it neither describes nor suggests the feature discussed above. Accordingly, no combination of Smith et al., Abe et al., and Wicks et al. will include all of the features defined by claims 9, 12, 13, and 14.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 9, 12, 13, and 14 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Smith et al., Abe et al., and Wicks et al. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.


New claims 19 and 20 have been added to the application. Support for these claims may be found in the specification at, for example, page 5, lines 4-6. These claims, depend from independent claims 1 and 8, respectively, and are therefore patentable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to those base claims.

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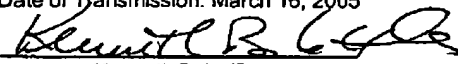
The application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Prompt notice of same is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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